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Anglesey County Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Principal School Medical Officer
/ for 1960 and 1961

G. WYNNE GRIFFITH
Principal School Medical Officer
and
County Medical Officer

ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL

—:O:—

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the combined forty-seventh and forty-eighth Annual Reports of the School Medical Service in the County.

It is regretted that the report for 1960 was not published last year, but this was due to acute administrative and clerical staff difficulties, a number of the senior members of the staff being absent simultaneously and over a long period of the year through serious illnesses. I am glad to report however that all the staff recovered and were able to return to duty.

Although I am personally responsible for the production of this combined report for the two years 1960 and 1961, its contents are largely the work of Dr. G. Wynne Griffith who left the service on the 31st March, 1962, to take up an appointment with the World Health Organisation in Washington, U.S.A.

It is fitting therefore that we should pay tribute to Dr. Wynne Griffith's valuable services in this report. He came to Anglesey in 1948 at the crucial time in relation to the operation of the National Health Service Act, 1946, involving a rapid expansion of the services, some of which affected the school health services. He is perhaps particularly well known for his work in connection with the fluoridation of the county water supplies and a definite improvement in the dental health of the children is already becoming apparent as shown in the report on "The Conduct of the Fluoridation Studies in the United Kingdom" recently issued. He was also instrumental in introducing multiple puncture testing of school entrants, a service which has proved its worth in the control of tuberculosis amongst school children. His work in connection with the ascertainment of handicapped pupils, especially the educationally sub-normal, is also worthy of note. There is no doubt that his personality and enthusiasm will be missed in Anglesey.

The health of the school population in so far as it can be measured by statistical indices continued to be satisfactory in 1960 and 1961, and in the body of this report will be found several indications in support of this general conclusion.

Speech Therapy

Mention was made in the report for 1959 of the urgent need of a speech therapy service. In January 1961 we were fortunate in acquiring the part time services of Mrs. I. Morrish, a qualified speech therapist who had come to reside in Anglesey. Although non-Welsh speaking, Mrs. Morrish is rendering valuable service in this direction.

The Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee have given further thought to a joint agreement to provide a speech therapy service, and in July 1961 the Hospital Management Committee, Merionethshire and Anglesey County Councils agreed to a joint service with an establishment of a senior speech therapist and two other speech therapists. For administrative purposes, the Hospital Management Committee was adopted as the employing authority. It is regretted that up to date no appointment has been made although the posts have been advertised.

Sanitary Defects

Once again the report does not contain detailed reference to unsatisfactory and insanitary school premises. Routine reports on these matters are brought to the attention of the Director of Education from time to time following visits paid to the schools.

School Medical Accommodation

As new schools are erected and others are modernised, it is hoped that rather more generous medical facilities will be provided. An excellent medical and dental unit has in fact been incorporated into the new County Secondary School at Menai Bridge. Efforts were also made to obtain the use of a Horsa Hut at the Amlwch Primary School for similar purposes, but unfortunately the Minister of Education would not release the hut for this purpose. Up-to-date dental equipment was purchased in 1961 for the Holyhead Dental Clinic and work commenced during the year to convert three rooms in St. David's Priory, Holyhead, into a modern dental unit. On completion of this work, the unsatisfactory premises in Park School will be vacated. We shall then have three modern static dental clinics in the County (Llangefni, Menai Bridge and Holyhead). When eventually one is established at Amlwch, and with the two mobile clinics, the county will be adequately covered.

Personal

Dr. C. Rolant Thomas, L.D.S., retired from the post of Dental Officer on the 31st August, 1960, after 20 years faithful service in the county. It would be appropriate to pay tribute to the conscientious

and valuable service she rendered during this period. I am glad to report that the Ministry of Health decided to continue to make use of her unique experience in connection with the fluoridation survey.

I extend a welcome to Mr. H. W. Evans, B.D.S., who joined the staff in August, 1960.

I am indebted to the several consultants for the help they have readily given. It is a pleasure, too, to acknowledge the interest taken in the work by the Chairman and Members of the School Children Welfare Committee. I wish also to thank the Superintendent Nursing Officer and the school nurses for their loyal services, and, not least, my professional colleagues and office staff for the excellence of their work and help in the preparation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. I. REES,
Principal School Medical Officer

August 1962

MEMBERS OF ANGLESEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE 1960/61

Chairman : *Alderman A. Ifan Jones, M.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman : *Mr. Hugh Pritchard, M.B.E.

Chairman of School Children Welfare Committee : Mrs. E. G. Williams, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of School Children Welfare Committee : Alderman Mrs. Walter Jones, J.P.

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| *Mrs. M. A. Edwards. | *Mr. William I. Jones. |
| Mr. R. Edwards. | *Mr. W. Pritchard Jones. |
| Mr. Clarence Ellis, M.A. | Alderman Sir Wynne Cemlyn-Jones. |
| Mr. David Evans, J.P. | |
| Alderman O. G. Foulkes. | *Mrs. J. Morris. |
| *Mr. Richard Gray. | *Alderman W. Charles Owen. |
| *Rev. J. D. Griffiths. | Mr. W. Parry-Jones. |
| *Mr. Owen Griffith. | Alderman Griffith Pritchard. |
| *Mr. D. O. Hughes. | Mr. Robert Richards. |
| *Rev. D. R. Hughes. | *Mr. E. Robens. |
| *Mr. R. Ll. Hughes. | Alderman Robert Roberts, |
| Mr. O. T. L. Huws. | M.B.E., J.P. |
| Mr. Elias Jones. | Mr. A. Robertson. |
| *Mr. Hugh Jones, J.P. | Mr. David Thomas. |
| *Alderman Ll. W. Jones, M.P.S. | Mr. J. Hugh Thomas, O.B.E. |
| Alderman Percy Ogwen Jones. | Alderman William Thomas. |
| *Mr. R. H. Jones, J.P. | Rev. D. J. M. Williams. |
| *Mr. R. J. Jones. | *Mr. Gordon Williams. |
| Mr. T. Grey Jones. | Alderman G. Ll. Williams, J.P. |
| Mr. William Jones (Llanfechell). | *Alderman W. O. Williams. |

*Member of the School Children Welfare Committee

Director of Education : D. Jones-Davies, M.A.

STAFF :

Principal School Medical Officer and County Medical Officer of Health. G. Wynne Griffith, M.D., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers (also Medical Officers of Health of County Districts). G. H. Browse Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M.

W. Arthur Jones, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H.

School Medical Officer (also Asst. C.M.O. of H.)	Mrs. Mair Humphreys Jones, M.B. Ch.B., C.P.H. (Part-time).
Principal School Dental Officer.	H. Levison B.D.S., F.D.S.R.C.S.
School Dental Surgeons.	Elwyn Jones, L.D.S. Mrs. C. M. Rolant Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. (Retired 7.9.60) (Re-commenced temporary October 1961). H. W. Evans, B.D.S. (Commenced 29.8.60)
Dental Attendants	Mrs. Gwen Davies (nee Jones). (Left 31.3.61) Miss Pat Randall. (Left 30.9.60). Miss S. M. Williams. Miss M. A. Underhill (Commenced 19.10.60) Miss G. Roberts (Commenced 1.8.61)
Speech Therapist	Mrs. I. Morrish (Commenced 1.1.61) (part time)
Consulting Paediatrician	*Gwyn R. Griffith, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H.
Chest Physician	*J. Glyn Jones, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
<i>Child Guidance Service :</i>	
Consultant Child Psychiatrist	*E. Simmons, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).
Registrar in Psychiatry	*J. Aled Williams, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
Principal Psychologist	*Mr. L. Scobbie, M.A., B.Ed
Psychologists (part-time)	*Mr. T. R. Miles, M.A. *Mr. J. Sants, M.A. *Mrs. A. Sants, M.A.

Senior Psychiatric Social Worker.	Vacant.
Psychiatric Social Worker	*Mrs. C. L. Jones.
Social Worker	*Mrs. F. Mundle, B.A.
Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeons	*T. G. Wynne Parry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. *G. C. Laszlo, M.D. (Budapest). L.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.O. (Oxford)
Senior Hospital Medical Officer (Ophthalmic)	*G. L. Harper, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.
Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon	*G. I. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch.Orth., F.R.C.S.
Consulting E.N.T. Surgeon	*John Roberts, F.R.C.S. (Left Sept. 1961).
Orthoptist	Vacant.
Physiotherapist	‡Mrs. E. M. Tamblyn.
*Under contract with Regional Hospital Boards.	
‡Employed by the Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee.	
Superintendent of School Nurses (also Supt. Nursing Officer)	Miss H. V. Parry, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (Cert.).
Deputy Superintendent of School Nurses (also Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer).	Miss J. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. (Cert.).
School Nurses	Mrs. Cotgreave. †Mrs. Gwladys Rowlands. †Miss E. C. Pritchard. †Miss A. Williams. †Miss M. C. Williams. †Miss E. Hughes.

School Nurses *continued*:

†Mrs. L. M. Griffith (Part-time temporary) (Left 31.5.60).

†Miss E. E. Hughes (Left 31.1.60)

†Mrs. M. M. Williams (temporary).

†Miss M. E. Gravelle.

†Miss G. Foulkes (Commenced 1.6.60)

†Miss E. M. Davies (Commenced 24.9.60)

†Mrs. M. E. Ll. Williams (nee Lewis) (Commenced 24.6.61)

†Also Health Visitors

Chief Administrative Assistant

Horace Betts, D.P.A.

Clerical Staff

Maldwyn Jones.

Mrs. Eluned Griffith (Left 31.3.61)

R. J. Jones (To 17.10.60)

Miss H. Roberts.

Miss E. M. Jones.

Miss O. Ll. Edwards.

Mrs. M. J. Foulkes (Left 31.12.60)

Miss J. Owen (Left 31.7.61)

Miss H. Davies (Commenced 6.2.61)

Miss I. G. Hughes (Commenced 30.1.61)

Miss R. Jones (Commenced 1.8.61)

Miss M. Jones (Commenced 1.8.61)

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

MEDICAL INSPECTION

In March 1961 Dr. Mair Humphrey Jones intimated that she wished for a further reduction in the number of sessions worked, and the opportunity was taken to review our medical staffing requirements. A report was submitted to the Committee on the effect of abolishing the "Intermediate" routine inspection. This report was based on an analysis of 500 intermediate inspection records chosen at random. In reviewing the findings one was struck by the rarity with which conditions serious enough to affect the child's health were being discovered for the first time at "intermediate" inspections during 1960. The conclusion was reached that six or so significant "new" defects would come to light for every 1,000 children examined routinely in this age-group. The Committee decided, therefore, that in view of the general arrangements for the supervision of the health of the school child, the "intermediate" routine inspection could be dispensed with.

The school population was :

	<i>Jan., 1961</i>	<i>Jan., 1962</i>
Primary Schools	4,827	4,878
Secondary Schools	3,897	3,916
Special School	55	41
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	8,779	8,835
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The average attendance in the primary schools during the school year ended July was 91.9 per cent. in 1960 and 91.7 per cent. in 1961 as compared with 90 per cent. in 1959. In the secondary schools the average attendance was 90.6 per cent. (1960), 90.5 per cent. (1961) and 89.8 per cent. (1959).

In the Day Special School for educationally sub-normal pupils the average attendance was 90.6 per cent. (1960) and 91.9 per cent. (1961).

The work of medical inspection is detailed in tables at the end of this report. The statistics reflect a satisfactory state of health among the school population.

During 1960 there were 3 deaths of children aged 5 to 15 years (a death rate of approximately 0.3 per 1,000 school population per annum). The causes of death were : Accidents (2) and other defined and ill-defined causes (1). In 1961 the deaths increased to the high figure of 9, the causes being as follows :

Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor vehicle accidents...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Details of notifiable diseases for the two years are appended, showing the total occurring at all ages and the number among children of school age. The tables include cases diagnosed in Caernarvonshire hospitals and therefore notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the hospital is situate.

1960

Disease	Urban	Rural	Total	No. of School age Children
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	6	12	8
Ac. Poliomyelitis	2	1	3	—
Ac. Pneumonia	2	2	4	1
Dysentery	16	11	27	16
Food Poisoning.....	2	1	3	—
Measles	3	36	39	22
Whooping Cough	13	14	27	9
Paratyphoid and Typhoid	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	9	14	—
Ac. Inf. Encephalitis.....	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	49	80	129	56

Disease	Urban	Rural	Total	No. of School age Children
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	10	12	22	19
Ac. Poliomyelitis	—	1	1	—
Ac. Pneumonia	1	1	2	—
Dysentery	1	1	2	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—
Measles	258	133	391	174
Whooping Cough	19	—	19	7
Paratyphoid and Typhoid	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	2	—
Ac. Inf. Encephalitis.....	1	—	1	1
Oph. Neonatorum	—	1	1	—
TOTAL	291	150	441	201

Apart from an outbreak of measles in 1961 the incidence of infectious diseases was very low throughout both years.

As will be seen from Part II Tables A & B on pages 32 and 33 (1960) and 38 and 39 (1961) the commonest defects discovered at routine medical inspection are defects of vision, including squint and defects of the nose and throat. The relatively high number of children requiring treatment for lung complaints includes 47 in 1960 and 105 in 1961, found to show a positive reaction to the multiple puncture test when undertaking the B.C.G. vaccination of school children. These were referred for X-ray examination (see pages 12 and 13). Minor orthopaedic departures from the normal foot and postural defects are frequently noted, but the severe crippling defect is happily not often seen. Otitis media continues to be numerically a minor problem, and a few cases only of the infectious skin diseases, scabies, impetigo and ringworm were discovered.

GENERAL CONDITION AND NUTRITION

The data relating to general condition and nutrition (to be found in Part I Table A on pages 30 and 36) have been expressed as percentages in the table given below.

The figures in brackets are the findings in 1959.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION—CLASSIFICATION OF GENERAL CONDITION (PERCENTAGES)

	1960				1961	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Entrants	99.7	(100)	0.3	(0.0)	99.8	0.2
Primary School Leavers	99.9	(100)	0.1	(0.0)	99.6	0.4
Secondary School Leavers	100.0	(100)	0.0	(0.0)	99.9	0.1
Additional Group	100.0	(98.6)	0.0	(1.4)	100.0	0.0
ALL GROUPS	99.9	(99.9)	0.1	(0.1)	99.8	0.2

(a)—Satisfactory.

(b)—Unsatisfactory.

The percentage of children found to have “unsatisfactory” general condition has remained more or less constant in recent years.

The interpretation of these figures is not straightforward, especially as the classification is a purely subjective one, and medical officers vary in the standard they adopt. It would be fair to say, however, that frank malnutrition is rarely encountered.

The *Milk in Schools* scheme continued to operate satisfactorily. Every school is supplied with pasteurised milk in one-third pint bottles. Messrs. Cadbury Ltd. and the Milk Marketing Board continued to provide this valuable service.

About 90 per cent. of the primary school children take milk, but only about 65 per cent. of those in the secondary schools do so.

The average number of meals served by the *School Meals Service* each school day was 6,359 (1960) and 6,311 (1961), which represents 72 and 71 per cent. respectively of the school population.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications of Tuberculosis :

During the two years cases of tuberculosis were notified among children of school age as follows :

				1960	1961
Non-respiratory forms ...	...	...	...	1	—
Adult type respiratory tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	4
Primary chest infections	...	...	...	—	—
				—	—
Total	...	...	...	3	4
				==	==

For comparison, 3 non-respiratory and 5 adult-type cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified in 1959.

Preventive Measures :

Hitherto we have used in the main two weapons against childhood tuberculosis—mass radiography and B.C.G. vaccination. Mass radiography helps to protect school children by detecting early cases of the disease among the adults who work in schools as teachers, cleaners and canteen staffs. But we have also used mass radiography in recent years as a routine method of detecting early tuberculosis among adolescent school children. From 1955 to 1958 each secondary school was visited annually and children over the age of 14 years were examined by this means. During the four years 5,331 such examinations were made and these resulted in the discovery of 5 new cases of the disease among adolescents. There is a third way in which we have been using mass radiography as an adjunct in our preventive programme. As a preliminary to B.C.G. vaccination children aged between 13 and 16 years are given a tuberculin skin test. Those that react to this test may do so because they are at the time suffering from the disease or alternatively the positive reaction may be nothing more than the last remaining evidence of an infection with the germ of tuberculosis acquired at some time in the past and long since overcome. A chest x-ray will detect current disease so that it can be treated. We found it a great convenience and a means of rapidly allaying the natural anxiety of the parents of the child with a positive reaction, if our tuberculin testing and vaccination programme were arranged to coincide with the annual visits of the Mass Mobile Radiography Unit.

During 1959 there was a change of policy as the result of the Interim Report of Lord Adrian's Committee which advised that mass radiography should not be used when an X-ray examination of a child's chest was needed. Routine mass radiography of adolescent school children was therefore discontinued and arrangements have had to be made with the chest clinic for a full size film to be taken of children found to be positive reactors. Thanks to the ready co-operation of the Chest Physician and his staff these arrangements have worked satisfactorily.

Routine mass radiography will continue to be used for the purpose of examining adults on the staffs of schools.

B.C.G. Vaccination of Secondary School Pupils

					1960	1961
No. in age group on school roll	...	...	...	...	1,048	1,228
No. excluded from any action :						
(a) known to be tuberculous	...	...	...	...	3	—
(b) have had B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	33	17
(c) already under observation of the Chest Physician	...	...	...	...	—	—
Consent forms distributed...	...	...	...	...	1,012	1,211
Consents obtained	...	...	...	...	590	729
Actual number tested	...	...	...	...	444	592
Results of Testing :						
(a) No. given B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	397	487
(b) No found to be positive reactors	...	...	...	...	47	105
(i) previously B.C.G. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	—	15
(ii) No. X-rayed	...	...	...	...	47	90
Percentage of positive reactors to number M.P. tested...	...	...	...	...	10.6	18.4
Results of X-ray :						
(a) No. found to be suffering from tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) No. found to have other abnormalities of the chest	...	...	...	...	—	1
(c) No. referred for observation	...	...	...	...	—	2
(d) No. with no defects	...	...	...	...	47	87

The following shows the number of pupils given B.C.G. vaccination at the Convent School and at the H.M.S. Conway :

					1960	1961
No tested	...	...	...	...	82	75
No found to have negative reaction	...	...	...	...	68	59
No. given B.C.G. vaccination	...	...	...	...	68	59
No. found to have positive reaction	...	...	...	...	14	16
No. X-rayed	...	...	...	...	14	16

All those X-rayed were found to be satisfactory.

Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants.

In the autumn term of 1957 a start was made with the routine testing of school entrants. The test used was the Multiple Puncture Test which was applied by the nursing staff. This procedure serves several purposes :

- (a) it enables us to discover those children who are likely to be suffering from tuberculosis ;
- (b) it enables us to gauge the “pressure of infection” from the tuberculin level at a given age ;
- (c) if repeated annually it enables us to note when a child “converts” from being tuberculin negative to being tuberculin positive and thus to watch the child during this critical period ;
- (d) the finding of a positive reaction in a young child should help in tracing undiscovered sources of infection in the community. The “conversion” of a child should be even more helpful.

M.P. Testing of New Entrants to School.

	1960	1961
No. of new entrants to school	785	797
No. of parental consents obtained	669	697
Total No. found to have positive reaction	63	79
No. previously vaccinated with B.C.G.	57	70
No. already under observation	1	—
No. referred for observation	5	7
No. known to be tuberculous	—	1
No. already known to be positive reactors	—	1

The percentage of positive reactors of the numbers tested was 9.5 in 1960 and 11.5 in 1961.

THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL NURSE

The work done by school nurses in the prevention of infestation with vermin deserves high praise. The nurses made 34,676 inspections in 1960 and 33,915 in 1961, which is equivalent to every child being examined on the average every four months during the year. The numbers found to be verminous were 79 and 55 or just under 1 per cent. of the school population. The figures for the past few years are as follows : 1956, 245 cases ; 1957, 103 cases ; 1958, 90 cases ; 1959, 90 cases.

The tables printed below give some indication of the volume of work done by the school nurse/health visitors.

YEAR 1960

	No. of schls, in district	Total average att'dance	No. of exam- inations	No. of visits to homes	No. of visits to schools
Amlwch	5	1,048	2,478	113	109
Beaumaris	5	581	2,883	143	65
Bodedern	6	517	2,895	153	87
Bodorgan	5	371	2,718	42	67
Holyhead	9	2,315	9,402	1,124	216
Llanfechell	8	369	3,613	123	143
Llangefni	6	1,350	2,358	104	113
Marianglas	6	327	2,228	145	115
Menai Bridge	4	716	3,415	38	126
Newborough	6	367	2,686	100	77
TOTAL	60	7,961	34,676	2,085	1,118

YEAR 1961

	No. of schls. in district	Total average att'dance	No. of exam- inations	No. of visits to homes	No. of visits to schools
Amlwch	5	1,103	3,872	168	131
Beaumaris	5	646	2,126	92	59
Bodedern	6	492	3,700	83	68
Bodorgan	5	356	2,077	49	70
Holyhead	9	2,343	8,655	908	215
Llanfechell	8	352	3,129	118	155
Llangefni	6	1,345	2,092	73	80
Marianglas	6	324	2,262	121	115
Menai Bridge	4	709	3,305	27	105
Newborough	6	344	2,697	96	85
TOTAL	60	8,014	33,915	1,735	1,083

The school nurses still attend to minor ailments when required, and the majority of the cases noted in Table G of the Treatment tables (Part III, pages 34 & 40) were in fact seen by the nurses. These include the abrasions, bruises, cuts, stings and similar happenings of school life which call for sympathetic attention. We are fortunate in that impetigo, ringworm and scabies are still being encountered but rarely.

MOBILE MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC

As was suggested in previous reports, this vehicle is rather inappropriately named. It has been used mainly as an "examination room on wheels."

Some details concerning the work of the clinic during the two years are given below :

	1960	1961
Number of visits to schools	357	193
Mileage covered	5,120	2,717
Number of minor ailments treated	56	59
Number of routine cleanliness, etc., inspections made	19,417	11,133
Number of children seen for other reasons ...	134	294
Total number of children seen	19,607	11,427

The decrease in the work of this unit during 1961 was due to two reasons. Firstly the vehicle was used on 28 occasions for the audiometric testing of school children in those schools where no alternative facilities were available ; secondly, the van driver was transferred to other work for seven months owing to staff illness.

ORTHOPAEDIC CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The following tables set out the work done by the physio-therapist :—

YEAR 1960

Centre	No. of Clinics held	No. of Cases	No. of Treatments	U.V.R.	
				No. of Cases	No. of Treatments
Holyhead	140	136	890	24	182
Llangefni	83	87	454	6	38
Amlwch	89	78	520	9	86
Beaumaris	45	31	140	—	—
Menai Bridge	46	43	162	—	—
	403	375	2,166	39	306

	Orthopaedic and other	U.V.R.
Total number of cases on the books 31.12.60	432	5
Total number of cases discharged 1960	196	28
Number of new cases 1960	159	25

YEAR 1961

Centre	No. of Clinics held	No. of Cases	No. of Treat- ments	U.V.R.	
				No. of Cases	No. of Treatments
Holyhead	158	136	719	14	136
Llangefni	87	79	411	4	67
Amlwch	88	82	385	6	50
Beaumaris	45	35	147	1	13
Menai Bridge	46	45	164	2	14
	424	377	1,826	27	280

	Orthopaedic and other	U.V.R.
Total number of cases on the books 31.12.61	327	5
Total number of cases discharged 1961	181	17
Number of new cases 1961	137	16

Breathing exercises, etc., were also given in 1960 in the clinics to 69 cases referred by hospitals and in 1961 to 38 cases similarly referred.

During the two years attendances were made at the orthopaedic clinics held at Holyhead and Llangefni, as follows :

	1960	1961
No. of sessions held	11	10
No. of individual children	195	161
Total attendances	293	248
Average attendance per session	26	25

DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT AND SQUINT

The ophthalmic service for school children is provided through the hospital authorities. Details of these clinics are as follows :

	1960	1961
No. of Sessions held	70	63
No. of children seen	1,056	958
No. of prescriptions for glasses issued	574	679
No. of children operated on	19	10

The period of waiting for appointments at the end of 1960 was about eight weeks and at the end of 1961, two to three weeks.

Orthoptic Treatment :

Orthoptic clinics are normally held at Bangor and Holyhead. The orthoptist is employed by the Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital Management Committee, but unfortunately during the past two years they were only able to engage an orthoptist (Miss A. F. Baxter) for the short period August to December 1960. It is regrettable that the children of Anglesey have to forego this treatment owing to inability to engage staff.

From August to December 1960 the orthoptist treated 58 cases, including 29 new cases. Nine were discharged cured and two improved.

The school nurses continued to test the eyesight of 7 year-old children and to refer doubtful cases for the opinion of the school doctor. This form of screening can be valuable in detecting defective vision at an early stage. In addition the school nurses test the corrected vision of children wearing glasses and if in doubt about the suitability of the spectacles refer the case for further examination.

					1960	1961
No tested (7 year-old)	...	...	...	...	532	544
No. referred	...	...	...	...	64	57
No. tested who were wearing glasses	...	...	...	...	350	308
No. referred	...	...	...	...	90	91

DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

All consultations and operations for conditions of the ear, nose and throat are held at the Caernarvon and Anglesey Hospital, Bangor.

These are among the commonest causes of ill-health among children, and during 1960 141 cases were referred for a specialist opinion and 134 cases were operated upon, mostly for the removal of tonsils and/or adenoids. In 1961 the numbers were 117 and 79 respectively.

Mr. John Roberts, F.R.C.S., retired on the 9th September, 1961, and Mr. Eirion Jones, F.R.C.S., his successor, took up duties on the 1st January, 1962. During the interim period arrangements were made for urgent cases to be referred to Miss Catrin Williams, F.R.C.S., at the H.M. Stanley Hospital, St. Asaph. As a result the waiting period for appointments increased considerably towards the end of the year.

Number of children waiting :

					(a) Consultation	(b) Operation
At 31/12/61	...	...	...	...	45	9
At 31/12/60	...	...	...	...	15	11
At 31/12/59	...	...	...	...	18	12

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Much work was done during 1960 in the ascertainment of handicapped pupils and at the year's end the number of such pupils on the register was 283.

Category	Number ascertained during the year 1960	No. on the register of H.P.s. at 31/12/60
Blind	—	3
Partially sighted	—	2
Deaf	—	5
Partially Deaf	28	34
Delicate.....	2	10
Educationally sub-normal	55	198
Epileptic	—	1
Maladjusted	1	2
Physically handicapped	1	5
Multiple Defects	4	13
Speech Defects	2	10
	93	283

Number of cases dealt with during the year under the Education Act 1944 :

Section 57 (3)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Section 57 (5)	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Further substantial work was done during 1961 and at the year's end the number of such pupils on the register increased to 342.

Category	Number ascertained during the year 1961	No. on the register of H.P.s. at 31/12/61
Blind	—	2
Partially sighted	—	1
Deaf	—	4
Partially Deaf	25	54
Delicate.....	2	6
Educationally sub-normal	57	231
Epileptic	—	1
Maladjusted	1	3
Physically handicapped	3	6
Multiple Defects	4	16
Speech Defects	8	18
	100	342

Two cases were dealt with during the year under Section 57 of the Education Act 1944.

All children suspected of being educationally backward are audiometrically tested in order to eliminate deafness as a cause of the backwardness. Those who pass the audiometer test are then referred for individual assessment. The following table shows the work done during the past two years :

	1960	1961	
Cases B/F from previous year	10	41	
Cases referred during the year (On Forms 3 H.P.)	141	45	
	—	151	86
Already ascertained	3	—	
Referred for observation	22	9	
No action considered necessary	20	6	
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	—	3	
Referred for further examination	106	68	
	—	151	86
Examined.....	65	54	
Recommended special educational treatment in :			
(a) ordinary school	4	9	
(b) day special school	39	19	
(c) residential special school	4	11	
Requiring observation	3	—	
Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	2	2	
Ascertained ineducable	2	3	
No action considered necessary	11	10	
	—	65	54
Awaiting examination at end of year ...	41	14	
Results of audiometric testing :			
No. examined	81	65	
No. who failed to pass test	13	6	
No. referred to :			
(a) E.N.T. Consultant	5	3	
(b) Own Doctor	2	1	
No. ascertained as partially deaf	3	2	

The following tables show the number of pupils admitted to special schools during each year and the number in attendance at such schools on the 31st December :

YEAR 1960

Category	No. admitted 1960	No. in att'ce at Dec. 31	No. waiting adm. Dec. 31
Blind	—	3	—
Partially Sighted	—	—	—
Deaf	—	4	—
Partially Deaf	—	—	—
Delicate.....	2	1	—
Educationally Sub-normal	19	63	27
Epileptic	—	—	—
Maladjusted	—	1	1
Physically Handicapped	—	2	1
Multiple Defects	—	6	2
Speech	—	—	—
TOTALS	21	80	31

YEAR 1961

Category	No. admitted 1961	No. in att'ce at Dec. 31	No. waiting adm. Dec. 31
Blind	—	2	—
Partially Sighted	—	—	—
Deaf	—	4	—
Partially Deaf	—	—	—
Delicate.....	—	1	1
Educationally Sub-normal ...	21	53	42
Epileptic	—	—	—
Maladjusted	1	1	1
Physically Handicapped	1	2	1
Multiple Defects	3	7	—
Speech	—	—	—
TOTALS	26	70	45

Defective Hearing :

During 1960 Dr. Arthur Jones visited all the schools to conduct “sweep” tests and examined 599 children in this way. 31 children failed the “sweep” tests and were examined by “pure tone” audiometry with the result that four were subsequently referred to see Professor Sir Alexander Ewing. Dr. Jones also examined another 42 children by “pure tone” audiometry. Two of these needed special consideration

in the way of a more favourable position in class, but did not require a hearing aid. Several were recommended treatment for various conditions of the ear, nose and throat.

During 1961 Dr. Jones again visited all the schools and examined 732 children. 17 children failed the "sweep" tests and were examined by "pure tone" audiometry with the result that two were subsequently referred to see Professor Sir Alexander Ewing. Dr. Jones also examined another 17 children by "pure tone" audiometry. Several were recommended treatment for various conditions of the ear, nose and throat.

Rhoscolyn Day Special School.

This junior day special school continued to function satisfactorily during 1960 and 1961. There were 52 children on the roll at 31st December, 1960, but only 41 on 31st December, 1961. There can be no doubt in the minds of anyone who has watched these children that the school is doing excellent work. The children are obviously happy there, they are more alert and take greater pride in their person and clothing than was the case when they attended ordinary schools. The staff are succeeding, too, in the more limited academic sense and several children have "caught up" to a surprising degree with basic arithmetic and language.

Speech Therapy.

Mrs. I. Morrish commenced duties in January 1961, holding two sessions weekly at Holyhead and one session weekly at Llangefni. In July an additional weekly session was arranged in Menai Bridge.

The Speech Therapist held 162 sessions during the year and gave 802 treatments. At the end of the year 44 children were receiving treatment and 6 were discharged. A number of other cases were interviewed but did not require treatment. On the 30th June the waiting list for appointments was 76, but this had been reduced to 57 by the 31st December. There is little doubt, however, that there are other cases who would benefit by this service.

Child Guidance.

Dr. G. A. V. Morgan, Senior Psychologist of the North Wales Child Guidance Team, left the service in October 1960 to take up an appointment as one of Her Majesty's Inspectors. He will be missed for the very valuable work he did amongst Anglesey school children.

During 1960 also, it was decided to increase the establishment by two additional full-time psychologists. Two psychologists were appointed during 1961 and for the sake of administrative expediency

were placed on the staff of the Denbighshire Local Education Authority. Operationally, however, they are merged into the Child Guidance Team, but the cost of these two members is borne wholly by the five North Wales Counties.

Towards the end of 1961 the Child Guidance Service established in Old Colwyn a residential clinic for the treatment of emotionally disturbed children. It is anticipated that the number of boys and girls up to the age of about 12 years who will be accommodated in this clinic will increase up to a maximum of 24.

Children showing evidence of being emotionally disturbed are referred to the Child Guidance Clinic which is held at Bangor under the direction of a consulting child psychiatrist.

In addition a clinic held in Holyhead is attended by an educational psychologist and psychiatric social worker.

Details of the work done by this service are given below :

NORTH WALES CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS

Anglesey Children dealt with during 1960

1. At Clinics — number of attendances :

Clinic	No. of individual Children dealt with	Psychiatrist				Psychologist				P.S.W.	
		First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further	First	Further
		C	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	P	P
Bangor	44	25	20	47	50	27	3	66	14	23	21
Holyhead	17	—	5	—	53	6	1	71	1	—	—
Colwyn	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Totals	62	25	25	47	103	34	5	137	15	23	21

“C”—Child.

“P”—Parents or Guardians.

2. Elsewhere—Number of Visits :

Psychiatric Social Worker.		Psychologist.	
Home Visits	Visits to other Social Workers	School Visits	Visits to other Social Workers
2	—	15	1

3. Number of referrals received during 1960 :

Name of Referring Agency	No. of Referrals
School Medical Officer	16
General Practitioners	15
Consulting Paediatricians	5
Other Medical Specialists	1
Courts and Probation Officers	2
Other Social Workers.....	—
Parents	2
Headteachers	2
Children's Officers	1
	—
	44
Waiting list at 31/12/60	6

Anglesey Children dealt with during 1961

1. At Clinics—number of attendances :

Clinic	No. of individual Children dealt with	Psychiatrist				Psychologist				P.S.W.	
		First C	Further P	First C.	Further P.	First C.	Further P	First C.	Further P	First P	Further P
Bangor	25	12	7	17	13	11	3	21	4	12	12
Holyhead	23	5	—	44	2	12	5	17	41	6	3
Totals ...	48	17	7	61	15	23	8	38	45	18	15

“C”—Child.

“P”—Parents or Guardians.

2. Elsewhere—Number of Visits :

Psychiatric Social Worker.		Psychologist.	
Home Visits	Visits to other Social Workers	School Visits	Visits to other Social Workers
17	1	11	2

3. Number of referrals received during 1961 :

Name of Referring Agency.	No. of Referrals
School Medical Officer	32
General Practitioners	3
Consulting Paediatricians	1
Other Medical Specialists	—
Courts and Probation Officers	—
Other Social Workers.....	—
Parents	1
Headteachers	—
	<hr/> 37
Waiting list at 31/12/61	10

DENTAL SERVICE

Mr. H. Levison, the Principal Dental Officer, was granted 12 months leave of absence from October 1961 in order to attend a course in orthodontics at the Eastman Dental Hospital, and Dr. C. R. Thomas agreed to return for temporary duties during this period.

Mr. Levison reports as follows for the year 1960 :

“The year has seen a gradual expansion of the range of services provided. The most obvious of these, as Table IV shows, are orthodontics and general anaesthesia for extractions. Such treatment cannot be satisfactorily provided with mobile dental units and has accordingly been deferred in the past. However, it has now been made possible by the provision of an excellent static clinic at Llangefni, wherein a comprehensive dental service is obtainable.

Dr. C. M. Rolant Thomas retired during the year after many years of devoted service as School Dental Officer. She has been succeeded by Mr. H. Evans, and the county is indeed fortunate in still having three dental officers. Over the country as a whole, prospects in the School Dental Service are too unattractive for recruitment of new staff to balance retirements. Although our position may appear satisfactory in comparison with other local authorities, it should not be forgotten that we still have only the minimum number of dental officers recommended by the Ministry of Education.

General Anaesthetic Sessions

Regular sessions have been held at Llangefni clinic throughout the year and we are most fortunate in having the services of Dr. H. Edwards, F.F.A., and Dr. D. Rowlands, F.F.A., as anaesthetists. They have enabled us to complete the eradication of dental sepsis in schools recently visited by the mobile dental units. Further help was given by the department in providing nursing assistance and transport

facilities ; and by the school staffs, whose co-operation in this, and all other aspects of our work, can always be relied upon and is much appreciated.

Orthodontics

All requests for orthodontic treatment have been met. The improvement in facial appearance which it can achieve makes it the most appreciated form of dental treatment. Although correction of such deformities as protruding or crooked teeth is obviously desirable, many parents still do not request treatment, even when the improvement which could be gained is demonstrated to them. Such apathy may well be regretted in later years by the children concerned.

Consent to Treatment

The crude consent rate for treatment can be obtained from Table IV by comparing the number of pupils offered treatment with the number actually treated. The crude consent rate for 1960 thus obtained is 56 per cent. This does not, of course, mean that the remaining 44 per cent. all have private treatment and it would be of interest to know just how many of them do actually seek any. It is accordingly hoped to ascertain at future periodic inspections whether those previously opting for private treatment have indeed received any. A more accurate comparison of the numbers of children utilizing the local authority and national dental services will then be available.

Meanwhile it may be illuminating to consider some of the factors influencing the consent rate. Since the advent of the National Health Service in 1948, children desiring treatment can obtain it free of charge from two sources—private practitioners within the national dental service, or the School Dental Service. With no financial restrictions involved, the parents' choice between the two must now rest solely on their respective merits. In deciding whether to accept treatment through the School Dental Service, parents obviously have to consider which source offers the best dental service for their children. Every enlightened parent knows that the best dental service consists of regular inspection at least twice every year, followed by any necessary treatment with up-to-date equipment in cheerful premises ; and unless the School Dental Service can satisfy such requirements it is unlikely that parents will give their consent to treatment. If it is to continue as an effective part of the health services, the School Dental Service must be equipped to a standard at least equal to that of the highest class of private practice and have sufficient staff to cope with all the demands upon it.

Our mobile dental units cannot at present visit schools more than once every year or two so that parents wanting their children to receive comprehensive dental attention obviously decide upon private treatment. However, with the excellently equipped clinic at Llangefni and the prospect of similar ones at Menai Bridge, Amlwch and Holyhead, it should soon be possible to offer a service throughout the county comparable to any private practice.

Although it is essential to provide adequate modern facilities for inspection and treatment at least twice every year, it should not be assumed that the consent rate will show any dramatic rise once these requirements are met. In fact it is probable that there will be a gradual decline. The reason for this is the growth of the "family dentist" concept.

Treatment for all age groups, adult and children, is obtainable free, or for very little cost, in the national dental service. There is no longer any financial barrier and with the gradual awakening of interest in dental health, more and more people are taking advantage of it. It is obvious that many parents regard their particular dentist as the family dentist and take their children too. This is already happening on a wide scale and it can be expected to increase to a much greater extent in the future.

But private practitioners, alone, cannot cope with the treatment required by the entire child population and the School Dental Service will continue to have many demands upon it. Nevertheless parents are unlikely to make more use of it unless it has sufficient staff to provide a more adequate service in attractive modern clinics."

In the absence of Mr. H. Levison, the three district dental officers report as follows for 1961 :

Mr. Elwyn Jones :

"The condition of the teeth of the children in my area remains poor largely because of complete lack of oral hygiene associated with too many sticky sweets at the wrong time of day, particularly last thing at night before going to sleep. Biscuits and sweets are not in themselves harmful provided the teeth are thoroughly brushed immediately after eating. Most children possess a toothbrush, but the number who use it regularly is comparatively small. This does not reflect too well on the parents of today and whilst I agree that it becomes irksome to ensure that children clean their teeth at the appropriate times the results of so doing are most beneficial both aesthetically and to obviate the trouble parents have when their children develop toothache. In addition, such behaviour is most important for the preservation of the teeth.

Consents for treatment are still below the optimum level, particularly for regular treatment and as a result children present for extractions when regular treatment at an early date would have ensured the preservation of the teeth.

I wish to record my appreciation of the help given by the nursing staff and the teaching staff in carrying out inspections and treatment of the children during the year."

Mr. H. W. Evans.

"Routine inspection and treatment was carried out in my area during the past year. In view of the number of schools involved (32) and the amount of treatment required (less than half of the schools are in the fluoridated areas), it was found impossible to visit each school more than once during the year.

The consent rate for all the schools visited averaged approximately 55 per cent. Of those children who refused treatment only a very small percentage had received previous conservative treatment under the National Health Service. Most refusals, on inspection, presented with many decayed teeth, both in the permanent and deciduous dentition. There is no doubt that these are left untreated from one year to the next, and treatment is eventually sought for the relief of pain by extraction in preference to conservation.

A marked reduction in the incidence of dental decay among the 5 year-olds was noticeable in the fluoridated areas, and among all ages in the two schools (Garreglefn C.P. and Dwyran C.P.) where rinsing of the mouth with water is still carried out after the school dinner under the supervision of the teaching staff. It is, however, a pity that the protection afforded by fluoridation is, in some cases, nullified by the continual eating of snacks (sweets, biscuits, etc.) *between* meals. It is also questionable whether the beneficial practice of mouth rinsing after each meal is kept up at home.

A number of orthodontic cases were undertaken during the year, but these present a special problem with a Mobile Dental Unit since they must be kept under constant observation, and parents are often reluctant to travel regularly to Llangefni in view of transport difficulties and the cost incurred. Pre-school children and nursing and expectant mothers were treated at the New Clinic at Llangefni during the latter part of the year, and general anaesthetic sessions have been held weekly throughout.

In conclusion I would like to thank all Headmasters, Teachers, Dental and Nursing staff for their valued co-operation. I wish also to thank Dr. H. Edwards and Dr. D. Rowlands (consultant anaesthetists), and Mr. J. Webb (dental technician) for their services throughout the year."

Dr. C. M. Rolant Thomas.

“It is a great pleasure to be back in Anglesey working in the school dental clinics. So far I have visited only primary schools, all of which happened to be in the fluoridated area. This has given me an opportunity of seeing a number of new entrants who, born after the start of fluoridation of the water supply, are the first group of children whose teeth have received the benefits of fluoridation during the whole of their lives. It was a welcome portent of things to come to find that in general their milk teeth were in better condition than those of children seen in past years of the same age and at the same schools.

The consent rate is improving and a number of those children for whom treatment was not accepted were already patients of private dental practitioners and so receiving regular care. Amongst the ‘refusals,’ as always, is a hard core of those whose parents place no value on the simple rules of oral hygiene, or on a balanced mixed diet and who ignore the offer of dental treatment, and indeed any other aspect of health education, so depriving their children of these benefits.”

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS

Year ended 31st December, 1960

PART I.

Medical Inspection of pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools).

Table A—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	Per cent. of Col. 2	No.	Per cent. of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later	98	98	100	—	—
1955	434	432	99.5	2	0.5
1954	129	129	100	—	—
1953	38	38	100	—	—
1952	6	6	100	—	—
1951	20	20	100	—	—
1950	706	705	99.9	1	0.1
1949	32	32	100	—	—
1948	24	24	100	—	—
1947	12	12	100	—	—
1946	699	699	100	—	—
1945 and earlier	235	235	100	—	—
TOTAL ...	2,433	2,430	99.9	3	0.1

Table B.—Pupils found to require Treatment.

Number of individual pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin) :—

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (ex- cluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1956 and later	—	21	21
1955	1	66	67
1954	1	23	23
1953	2	4	6
1952	—	1	1
1951	2	2	4
1950	53	83	132
1949	2	4	6
1948	2	3	5
1947	3	—	3
1946	43	76	113
1945 and earlier ...	22	23	43
TOTAL ...	131	306	424

Table C.—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,479
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	659
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2,138</u>

Table D.—Infestation with Vermin

i. Total number of examinations in the schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,109
ii. Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...					79
iii. Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Sect. 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...				—
iv. Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Sect. 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...				—

PART II.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspections.

Table A.—Periodic Inspections.

Defect Code Defect or No. Disease		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		T (3)	O (4)	T (5)	O (6)	T (7)	O (8)	T (9)	O (10)
4	Skin	8	2	41	2	17	3	66	7
5	Eyes :								
	a. Vision	4	3	61	17	66	16	131	36
	b. Squint	10	11	2	2	13	1	25	14
	c. Other	5	—	11	1	10	4	26	5
6	Ears :								
	a. Hearing ...	3	2	1	1	2	4	6	7
	b. Otitis Media	1	3	1	—	1	1	3	4
	c. Other	1	1	3	—	2	—	6	1
7	Nose and Throat.	19	38	5	6	16	10	40	54
8	Speech	4	2	—	—	2	—	6	2
9	Lymph. Glands. .	1	3	—	—	2	3	3	6
10	Heart	3	6	1	2	—	—	4	8
11	Lungs	12	4	8	3	11	4	31	11
12	Developmental :								
	a. Hernia ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
	b. Other	2	9	3	—	3	—	8	9
13	Orthopaedic:								
	a. Posture	—	—	4	—	3	2	7	2
	b. Feet	14	3	14	3	8	1	36	7
	c. Other	10	3	6	1	4	—	20	4
14	Nervous system :								
	a. Epilepsy	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	2
	b. Other	3	—	—	—	2	—	5	—
15	Psychological :								
	a. Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b. Stability	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
16	Abdomen	2	—	—	—	3	—	5	—
17	Other	14	3	5	22	9	11	28	36

T.—Number requiring treatment

O.—Number to be kept under observation.

PART II (*Continued*)

Table B.—Special Inspections.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	10	—
5	Eyes : a. Vision	72	7
	b. Squint	8	4
	c. Other	15	—
6	Ears : a. Hearing	51	23
	b. Otitis Media	1	1
	c. Other	3	—
7	Nose and Throat	32	2
8	Speech.....	1	—
9	Lymphatic Glands.....	1	—
10	Heart	1	—
11	Lungs	69	1
12	Developmental :		
	a. Hernia	—	—
	b. Other	—	1
13	Orthopaedic :		
	a. Posture	2	—
	b. Feet	10	1
	c. Other	—	—
14	Nervous system :		
	a. Epilepsy	1	—
	b. Other	—	—
15	Psychological :		
	a. Development	65	1
	b. Stability	16	—
16	Abdomen	2	—
17	Other	4	—

PART III.

TREATMENT TABLES

*No. of cases
known to have
been dealt with*

Table A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint :

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	37
Errors of refraction (including squint)	938
Total	975
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	574

Table B.—Treatment of Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat :

Received operative treatment :	
(a) for diseases of the ear	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	124
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	8
Received other forms of treatment.....	36
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :	
(a) in 1960	2
(b) in previous years	1

Table C.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects :

(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments.....	414
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	—

Table D.—Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness) see Table D, Part 1.

Ringworm—Scalp	—
Ringworm—Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	1
Other Skin Diseases	2

Tables E. and F.—Child Guidance Treatment and Speech Therapy :

(a) Under Child Guidance arrangements	62
(b) Under Speech Therapy arrangements	—

Table G.—Other Treatment given :

(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	198
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G.	423
(d) Other :	
(i) Pupils given Halibut Liver Oil	107
(ii) Pupils given Breathing Exercises	69
(iii) Pupils given Ultra Violet Light	33

PART IV.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

1.	No. of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :	
	(a) Periodic age groups	7,257
	(b) Specials	2,426
	(c) Total (periodic and specials)	9,683
2.	Number found to require treatment	5,204
3.	Number offered treatment	3,266
4.	Number actually treated	1,842
5.	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	3,904
6.	Half-days devoted to (a) Inspection	251
	(b) Treatment	802
	(c) Total	1,053
7.	<i>Fillings</i> : (a) Permanent Teeth	2,283
	(b) Temporary Teeth	778
	(c) Total	3,061
8.	<i>No. of teeth filled</i> : (a) Permanent Teeth	1,961
	(b) Temporary Teeth	745
	(c) Total	2,706
9.	<i>Extractions</i> : (a) Permanent Teeth	462
	(b) Temporary Teeth	2,273
	(c) Total	2,735
10.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction.....	165
11.	Orthodontics :	
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	18
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year.....	—
	(c) Cases completed during the year	3
	(d) Cases discontinued during year	—
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	17
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	20
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	—
	(h) Total attendances	92
12.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	8
13.	Other operations : (a) Permanent teeth	737
	(b) Temporary teeth	51
	(c) Total	788

Year ended 31st December, 1961

PART I.

Medical Inspection of pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (including Special Schools).

Table A.—Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of pupils inspected	Physical condition of pupils inspected.			
		SATISFACTORY		UNSATISFACTORY	
		No.	Per cent. of Col. 2	No.	Per cent. of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1957 and later	52	52	100	—	—
1956	518	516	99.6	2	0.4
1955	200	200	100	—	—
1954	52	52	100	—	—
1953	9	9	100	—	—
1952	18	18	100	—	—
1951	483	481	99.6	2	0.4
1950	30	30	100	—	—
1949	25	25	100	—	—
1948	7	7	100	—	—
1947	788	788	100	—	—
1946 and earlier	239	238	99.6	1	0.4
TOTAL	2,421	2,416	99.8	5	0.2

Table B.—Pupils found to require Treatment

Number of individual pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin) :—

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (ex- cluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1957 and later	—	10	10
1956	4	79	83
1955	2	41	42
1954	2	2	4
1953	—	2	2
1952	—	—	—
1951	48	49	90
1950	1	5	5
1949	2	5	7
1948	1	—	1
1947	58	105	156
1946 and earlier	22	26	45
TOTAL	140	324	445

Table C.—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,616
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	499
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2,115</u>

Table D.—Infestation with Vermin.

i.	Total number of examinations in the schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	...	36,336
ii.	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	...	...	...	...	55
iii.	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Sect. 54(2) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	—
iv.	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Sect. 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	...	...	...	...	...	—

PART II.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspections.

Table A.—Periodic Inspections.

Defect Code No.		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4	Skin	8	—	35	2	8	—	51	2
5	Eyes :								
	a. Vision	8	1	78	9	54	5	140	15
	b. Squint	26	5	4	3	11	1	41	9
	c. Other	3	3	17	2	5	—	25	5
6	Ears :								
	a. Hearing	1	3	1	5	1	2	3	10
	b. Otitis Media	1	2	2	—	—	—	3	2
	c. Other	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1
7	Nose and Throat	25	29	15	10	7	2	47	41
8	Speech	2	1	2	—	1	—	5	1
9	Lymph. Glands	2	6	—	3	—	—	2	9
10	Heart	—	8	1	6	1	1	2	15
11	Lungs	11	8	15	2	5	—	31	10
12	Developmental :								
	a. Hernia	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	b. Other	1	8	6	2	7	3	14	13
13	Orthopaedic :								
	a. Posture	2	—	7	2	1	—	10	2
	b. Feet	16	—	27	3	10	—	53	3
	c. Other	5	2	5	3	—	1	10	6
14	Nervous system :								
	a. Epilepsy	3	—	5	—	1	—	9	—
	b. Other	6	—	1	—	—	—	7	—
15	Psychological :								
	a. Development	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	b. Stability	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
16	Abdomen	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
17	Other	17	2	4	9	5	2	26	13

T.—Number requiring treatment.

O.—Number to be kept under observation.

PART II (*Continued*)

Table B.—Special Inspections.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease. (2)	Special Inspections	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	5	—
5	Eyes : a. Vision	57	13
	b. Squint	5	—
	c. Other	7	—
6	Ears : a. Hearing	21	12
	b. Otitis Media	1	—
	c. Other	3	—
7	Nose and Throat	13	1
8	Speech.....	5	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart	1	—
11	Lungs	105	—
12	Developmental :		
	a. Hernia	—	—
	b. Other	1	—
13	Orthopaedic :		
	a. Posture	—	—
	b. Feet	2	—
	c. Other	1	—
14	Nervous system :		
	a. Epilepsy	—	—
	b. Other	1	—
15	Psychological :		
	a. Development	49	—
	b. Stability	50	—
16	Abdomen	3	—
17	Other	2	1

PART III.

TREATMENT TABLES

*No. of cases
known to have
been dealt with*

Table A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint :

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	180
Errors of refraction (including squint)	778
Total	958
No. of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	679

Table B.—Treatment of Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat :

Received operative treatment :	
(a) for diseases of the ear	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	74
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	5
Received other forms of treatment.....	16
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids :	
(a) in 1961	1
(b) in previous years	2

Table C.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects :

(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient departments.....	—
(b) Pupils treated at schools for postural defects	—

Table D.—Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness) see Table D, Part I.

Ringworm—Scalp	—
Ringworm—Body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	2
Other Skin Diseases	—

Tables E. and F.—Child Guidance Treatment and Speech Therapy :

(a) Under Child Guidance arrangements	48
(b) Under Speech Therapy arrangements	46

Table G.—Other Treatment given :

(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	155
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G.	487
(d) Other :	
(i) Pupils given Halibut Liver Oil	59
(ii) Pupils given Breathing Exercises	38
(iii) Pupils given Ultra Violet Light	27

PART IV.

Dental Inspection and Treatment

1.	No. of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers :	
	(a) Periodic age groups	5,893
	(b) Specials	225
	(c) Total (periodic and specials)	6,118
2.	No. found to require treatment	4,901
3.	No. offered treatment	4,055
4.	Number actually treated	2,257
5.	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	4,419
6.	Half-days devoted to (a) Inspection	183
	(b) Treatment	1,012
	(c) Total	<u>1,195</u>
7.	<i>Fillings</i> : (a) Permanent Teeth	2,290
	(b) Temporary Teeth	1,187
	(c) Total	<u>3,477</u>
8.	<i>No. of teeth filled</i> : (a) Permanent Teeth	1,889
	(b) Temporary Teeth	1,088
	(c) Total	<u>2,977</u>
9.	<i>Extractions</i> : (a) Permanent Teeth	456
	(b) Temporary Teeth	3,425
	(c) Total	<u>3,885</u>
10.	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction.....	297
11.	Orthodontics :	
	(a) Cases commenced during the year	53
	(b) Cases carried forward from previous year.....	19
	(c) Cases completed during the year	18
	(d) Cases discontinued during year	9
	(e) Pupils treated with appliances	49
	(f) Removable appliances fitted	60
	(g) Fixed appliances fitted	—
	(h) Total attendances	277
12.	Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	4
13.	Other operations : (a) Permanent teeth	883
	(b) Temporary teeth	70
	(c) Total	<u>953</u>

APPENDIX

SCHOOL CLINICS

The present arrangements regarding school clinics are as follows:

A. Local Education Authority Clinics :

<i>Type.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sessions</i>
1. Dental	(a) Park School House, Holyhead	} Daily when S.D.O. is operating in this area.
	(b) Clinic, Llangefni.	
	(c) Two Mobile Clinics are used in the Eastern and Central Sectors of the Island.	
2. Minor Ailments	(a) St. Cybi Infants' P.S., M.I. Room.	Tuesday afternoons.
	(b) Mobile Clinic.	Daily.
3. Speech.	(a) St. David's Priory, Holyhead.	Tuesday and Thursday mornings.
	(b) Y Clinic, Llangefni.	Wednesday mornings.
	(c) Y.W.C.A., Menai Bridge.	Friday mornings.

B. Clinics conducted by the Local Education Authority on behalf of or by the Regional Hospital Board on Local Authority Premises.

1. Ophthalmic	(a) County Secondary School Amlwch.	} An average of 1 clinic per week is held in the County, alternating between the various centres according to the numbers awaiting treatment in the four catchment areas.
	(b) Old Gaol, Beaumaris.	
	(c) St. David's Priory, Holyhead	
	(d) Y Clinic, Isgrai, Llangefni.	
2. Orthopaedic	(a) St. David's Priory, Holyhead	} Once monthly, alter- nately.
	(b) Y Clinic, Llangefni.	
3. Physiotherapy	(a) County Secondary School, Amlwch.	Tuesday (mornings) Thursday (afternoons).
	(b) Old Gaol, Beaumaris.	Weds. (afternoons)
	(c) St. David's Priory, Holyhead	Monday (all day)
		Wednesday (mornings)
		Friday (mornings)
	(d) Y Clinic, Isgrai, Llangefni.	Tuesday (afternoons)
		Thursday (mornings)
	(e) Y.W.C.A., High St., Menai Bridge.	Friday (afternoons)
4. Child Guidance	St. David's Priory, Holyhead	Every Thursday.

